

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2129.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY ORP.
PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. L. POKNECKER, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. N. A. SIRIS, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER—
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

**RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS
BANK.**

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit, may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January, and beginning of July.

CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

**THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.**

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 49, THREADNEEDLE STREET,

LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buy and Sell Bills of EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, towards BILLS FOR
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 "
" 3 " 3 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the
BALANCES of such claims, purchased on
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
The Undersigned has received instructions
from H.M.S. Store-keeper to Sell by
Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 16th January, 1889, at NOON, at
H.M. Naval Yard,
SUNDAY NAVAL AND VICTUALLING
CONDEMNED STORES,

Comprising:—
OLD IRON, PAPER STAFF, HOSES,
CLOCKS, LAMPS, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING
AND IMPLEMENTS.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Gov. Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1889.

Estimations.

W. BREWER.

BEGS to notify that on January 1st he will OPEN THE STORE adjoining DAKIN BROS., lately occupied by KUHN & Co., as a PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, and WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE; and guarantees to execute all Printing Orders expeditiously, cheaply, and in good style.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1888.

Insurances.

THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty, even years from the bread winner having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprovided for. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY
In connection with Life Assurance Business
is afforded by

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of Standard Company's Agents, or to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.,
Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1888.

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NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1888.

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GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, } \$833,333-33-
EQUAL TO \$833,333-33-
RESERVE FUND \$318,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
LAI SING, Esq. LO YEUR MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1888.

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FOR LONDON (DIRECT).

THE A. I. British Bark.

"ARCADIA,"

D. S. Eward, Master, will load here for the
above Port; and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1888.

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FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE A. I. British Bark.

"JOHN NICHOLSON,"

W. Quine, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1888.

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FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship.

"PACTOLUS,"

Burnham, Master, shortly expected, will load
here for the above Port, and will have quick
despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1888.

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FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship.

"STATE OF MAINE,"

G. Small, Master, shortly expected, will load here
for the above Port, and will have a quick
despatch.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

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FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship.

"CALIFORNIA,"

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1888.

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AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI,
AND TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK
SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"THIBET"

will leave for the above places TO-MORROW,
the 11th January, 1889, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1888.

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STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI,
AND TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK
SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"POSEIDON."

Captn S. Mersa, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at NOON.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
Praya Central.

O. BACHRACH,
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1889.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO
UNITED COMPANIES.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND BOMBAY,

having connection with Company's Mail
Steamers, to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN), and
GENOA, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC,
LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS

up to CALLAO. Taking cargo at through
rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"BORMIDA."

Captn De Negri, will be despatched as above
on or about the 14th inst., at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in
Prince's Docks.

For further particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1889.

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STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, PORT SAID, MARSEILLE,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,
PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

ALSO

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladwostock, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose in the most accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists, and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above, "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 contains a carefully revised INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG; The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATIC S., &c., &c., &c.

THE WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *vade mecum* for all classes of sportsmen.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,

PENINSULA HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1889.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HAVE NOW IN STOCK

CRYSTALLIZED APRICOTS,
CRYSTALLIZED PEARS,
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES,
CRYSTALLIZED FIGS,
CRYSTALLIZED GREENGAGES.

CHOCOLATE,
CHOCOLATE CREAMES,
CHOCOLATE MENIER,
NOUGAT, EVERTON TOFFEE, BUTTER SCOTCH.

MUSCATELS,
FIGS, JORDAN ALMONDS.

METZ FRUITS in 1lb and 1lb Boxes.

RIMMEL'S FLORAL & ROSE WATER, CRACKERS, &c., &c., &c.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1889.

THE news communicated to us by a Paris correspondent and published in our yesterday's issue, to the effect that a Brazilian syndicate had been formed with a view to enter into negotiations with Chinese capitalists and provide for Chinese emigration on a vast scale to Brazil, will not take any one by surprise. When Brazil concluded a Treaty with China in 1881, the newly-appointed Minister, Senhor Callado, left no stone unturned to come to an understanding with the Chinese Government on the subject of Chinese emigration to the territory of the South American Empire. The wholesale

enfranchisement of slaves which had been going on for some time past in Brazil, was calculated to produce a dearth of labourers, to the undivided inconvenience of planters and land-holders alike; and as the former Chinese immigrants into Peru, Cuba and other places had proved themselves to be most suitable elements as substitutes for the labourers imported from the Dark Continent, the Brazilian agricultural princes had been looking upon China's teeming millions as fertile sources from which cheap labour could be drawn to a safety. We have heard it repeatedly asserted that the Brazilian Legation in China, established at Shanghai, had no other business in hand but that of organising an extensive emigration of Chinese subjects to the Brazilian ports, and that no sooner had these negotiations failed, than the Minister was instructed to close the Legation, and transfer the care of his Government's affairs to some foreign Consulate in the Model Settlement.

The Paris news we referred to yesterday point to the re-opening of these negotiations, on a purely mercantile basis. The syndicate of merchants who are said to be coming to China to entice Chinese emigrants to Brazil is not under the control of the Brazilian Government, and that is what our correspondent took exception at, as he augured ill for the future labourers of China who should be sent over to Brazil to replace the enfranchised slaves. We unconditionally endorse our correspondent's views. Slavery in Brazil has been branded with so much abomination that the liberal-minded classes of its inhabitants have thought fit to bring stringent measures before their Parliament for the abolition of that standing shame to a free country—the trade in human beings. That the discomfited ex-slave-holders should try their hands at replacing their enfranchised labourers by the comparatively more docile workmen from China is quite in the natural order of things. It is, moreover, equally at natural that the Chinese Government and people should study their own interests, and that the former should allow emigration to Brazil only after getting itself fully acquainted with the exact state of things prevailing there, after drafting a proper Convention with the Brazilian Government and sending Commissioners or Consuls to the various ports to watch over the interests of the Chinese immigrants who may be in Brazilian employ. Unless such measures are taken and strictly adhered to, we are much afraid the so-called free emigrants to Brazil will be unceremoniously transformed into mere slaves and dealt with accordingly by their unscrupulous taskmasters.

A so-called free Chinese emigration to various American ports was formerly carried on at the neighbouring port of Macao; and if the Chinese Government wishes to ascertain what reliance can be placed on the morality or the common honesty of the Agents who devoted their time and trouble to that line of business, it has only to consult the shady

annals of the "Holy City," from 1858 to 1874. We have already published a few of the deeds of darkness committed in the neighbouring colony during its golden emigration era. If a more detailed account of the abuses perpetrated there, tolerated and winked at by the local authorities, were circulated throughout the length and breadth of China, we think it would put a final stop to all kinds of emigration which are not sanctioned by and watched over by the Governments of the countries directly concerned.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE KING of Italy has intrusted to Signor Luzzati, who has given his Majesty an account of his long sojourn in Siam, an autograph letter to the King of Siam, in which he thanks that potentate for his kind treatment of Italian subjects dwelling within his dominions.

MANILA papers to hand by the *Zafiro* report the death, on New Year's day, of the Metropolitan Archbishop of the Philippines Islands, D. Fr. Pedro Payo y Pineiro, and his burial on the 4th, when all the Manila authorities

and the various religious Corporations, and an immense concourse of people accompanied the remains to their last resting place.

THERE is little to add to the affair on the *Caledonia* yesterday. Nobody knows exactly what occurred between the bailiff Howell and the captain, but there appeared to be a row, which, as the Government has had an official intimation from the Registrar, will probably be investigated. Anyhow, it is certain that Passmore tried to evade his obligations to his creditors, and that his letter to us, printed in another column, is pure rubbish.

The *Siam Mercantile Gazette* of the 29th December last reports that a fatal case of cholera occurred that week among the Europeans in Bangkok, the victim being a young French lady residing on Windmill Road. The unfortunate lady had only lately arrived from Saigon with her husband, for whom much sympathy is felt. No other cases had been reported, and it was thought the case in question must have been owing to some special circumstances, as it was very unusual for cholera to appear at that season.

The following eleven will represent the H.K. C.C. against the Navy on Friday and Saturday, the match commencing at 2 p.m. on Friday:

T. S. Smith, (Capt.)
J. Bark.
J. I. Campbell, (A. & S. Highlanders).
S. T. Darby.
W. J. Henderson, (A. & S. Highlanders).
W. Johnson, R.E.
C. Platt.
H. T. Reilly, (A. & S. Highlanders).
A. de C. Scanlon, M.S.
Two others.

Tiffin will be provided on the ground on Saturday.

SAYS THE *Siam Mercantile Gazette*:—Mr. Ridley, the managing engineer of the contractors for the survey of the Siamese Railway, arrived at Bangkok by the s.s. *Hecla* on the 27th Dec., bringing with him four surveyors in addition to two who arrived by the s.s. *Hecla* a few days previous. Mr. Ridley, after consultation with Mr. Galloway, the head of the staff, will proceed up country to inspect the work so far as that can be done at present, and will then return to England. This is the first of Mr. Ridley's visits to Bangkok, which will be continued annually until the work is finished.

A BANGKOK exchange informs us that, owing to information received at the British Consulate to the effect that certain forms printed by the Government for the sole use of "uppers" in the provinces in order to prevent cattle stealing were surreptitiously used by other parties, a search was made by Mr. Surman, the Constable to the Consulate, accompanied by Mr. Sheriff of the Siamese police, in the houses of certain well-known cattle dealers. The result was that in the house of Mr. Witte certain of the printed forms were found and also some of a peculiar kind of pain used for setting the seal. Mr. Witte, who was arrested, said that he knew nothing about the matter, and he has been set at liberty pending an investigation.

ABOUT the year 1795, the English besieged Pondicherry from Gondeloor from the sea. The unfortunate town, so famous for its unwavering attachment to France, deflected itself with the energy of despair. It could hope for no assistance from the mother country, which itself was engaged in a life and death struggle with the Triple Alliance. One fine day they were unable to return the fire of the English. They had powder enough left, but their stock of projectiles had run out. All the iron in the place had been expended on the red-coats; even the railings round the monuments, and the vanes and crosses of the churches had been turned into grape-shot. A council of war was summoned. The governor and the old soldiers composing it wept with rage at the thought of surrender. At this juncture, an Indian craved permission to speak to the members of the council. He was admitted, and turned out to be Sandira Poule, the head of the caste of the Veilaja, of Pondicherry, the wealthiest man in the colony. He said—

"Gentlemen, when I heard that your ammunition was exhausted, and that you had some thoughts of surrendering, I sent to the ramparts fifty chace of rupess. Don't you think that will make the excess grape shot?" These words were hailed with loud applause. The chief of the Veilaja was declared to have deserved well of his country. Every one returned to his post on the ramparts, and the defence was resumed with fresh vigour. For twenty days gold and silver grape shot was vomited forth against the English. Ten millions of francs were thus blown from the cannon's mouth.

The report of the remainder of the proceedings will be published to-morrow.

We would remind our readers of the performance of "Iolanthe" by the Hongkong Choral Society at the Theatre Royal, City Hall to-night.

ACCORDING to the Siamese *Government Gazette*, H. M. the King was to leave Bangkok, on Sunday, Jan. 6th 1889, for the mouth of the canal Klaung Chedee Bujah at Nakuanjalee. After visiting this place H. M. would continue his journey to Chajok.

STRANDING OF THE "TAIYUAN."

The steamer *Taiyuan* on a voyage from Australia via Java to Hongkong has stranded on the Palawan passage, and after jettisoning 500 tons of sugar got off and proceeded to Manila, where she now is.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
(Before the Chief Justice.)

A MERCANTILE TRANSACTION.

The Court was occupied all day in hearing the case *Johannes & Co. v. Sassoon, Sons & Co.*, an old, long, involved, and uninteresting suit in which Mr. Francis, Q.C., and Mr. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Stokes) appeared for the plaintiffs and the Attorney-General and Mr. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Wotton) represented the defendants. A special jury had been called for by the defendants, but at the last moment it was agreed to dispense with them.

Mr. Francis stated that the plaintiffs were

Messrs. J. N. Johansen and Co., merchants of Batavia, and the defendant Mr. Frederick Sassoon, representative partner of the firm of David Sassoon, Sons & Co. The case for the plaintiffs was as follows:—In September 1883 two Bushire merchants ordered sugar to the value of some 7,000 guilders from the plaintiffs, and forwarded ten chests of Persian opium to the defendant, through David Sassoon and Co., of Bombay, to send to Batavia as payment. Defendant wrote asking what he should do with the opium, and plaintiff replied requesting him to place it at advantageous prices. Several letters followed, and the opium being still unsold, plaintiff wrote asking to be allowed to draw against it to the extent of \$300 per chest. Plaintiff agreed to honour a 30 days draft, pending the sale of the opium, but when the draft was presented it was dishonoured, defendant afterwards writing to explain that, the Persian merchants having withdrawn their order for sugar, he had been instructed by his Bombay firm to retain the opium. Plaintiffs wrote urging defendant to adhere to the original understanding, and honor the draft, stating that they had made arrangements to fulfil the order for sugar. As defendant refused to do this plaintiffs now claimed \$300 damages, and costs on the ground that defendant had become the bailee of the opium on behalf of the plaintiff no action on the part of other parties could remove his responsibility to the plaintiff.

The Attorney General, for the defence, wanted to put in the evidence of the Persian merchants, taken by commission, which his Lordship allowed, notwithstanding the objection of Mr. Francis. The defence was in support of the defendant's point, that he was instructed to retain possession of the opium by the merchants, and that he had a right to do so as bailee for the merchants as well as for the defendants. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

THE INTERPRETATION DIFFICULTY.

A report from the Governor on the question of interpretation was read. We shall publish it to-morrow.

MR. LEIGH'S REPORT.

Mr. Layton, pursuant to notice, asked if Mr. Leigh's report on the proposed Drainage Scheme had been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

His Excellency replied that it had not, but a despatch had been sent asking that the decision might be deferred until it arrived. It was a very important question, and required important consideration, but the Surveyor-General had been too busy to send in the requisite observations. When he did they would be at once forwarded. In the meantime he might say that the arguments would not be overlooked; whatever principle was eventually adopted the observations to which Mr. Leigh's report refers would be appreciated and would certainly tend to make it a more perfect one.

THE "CALEDONIAN" INCIDENT.

Mr. Ryde asked if the Government had received any correct information as to the affair of the *Caledonian* which had been reported in the local papers.

His Excellency said he received the official report only a few minutes before the Council meeting, but he had read it, and found the Press reports fairly accurate. The only difference was with regard to sending the officer from the French man-of-war, which was not mentioned in the official report. It was a matter of comparatively little importance, however, except as regarded the fact that it showed that justice would not have taken its course but for the happy accident of the French man-of-war.

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Of the children of the strangers that do journy among you, of them shall ye buy . . . They shall be your bondmen forever; but over your brethren the children of Israel, ye shall not rule with rigor. (Lev. xxv, 45, 46)

I will sell your sons and daughters into the hands of the children of Judah, and they shall sell them to the Sabaeans, to a people afar off; for the Lord hath spoken it. (Joel iii, 8)

Undo the heavy burdens . . . Let the oppressed go free, . . . break every yoke. (Is. lvii, 13)

Thou shalt neither vex a stranger, nor oppress him. (Ex. xxii, 21)

He that steals a man, and sells him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death. (Ex. xxii, 22)

Neither ye call masters. (Matt. xxiii, 10.)

Consider the lilies of the field; how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin. . . If God so clothe the grass of the field . . . shall he not much more clothe you? . . . Therefore, take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or what shall we drink? or wherewithal shall we be clothed? . . . Take, therefore, no thought for the morrow. (Matt. vi, 28, 30, 31, 34)

Give to every man that asketh of thee, and of him that taketh away thy goods, ask them not again, . . . And lend, hoping for nothing again, and your reward shall be great. (Luke vi, 30, 35)

Sell that ye have and give alms. (Luke xii, 33.)

But if any provide not for his own, especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel. (1 Tim. v, 8)

A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children. (Prov. xiii, 22.)

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS:

The following telegrams from San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of our yesterday's issue:—

ST. PETERSBURG, November 28th. It is reported that another great loan has been decided upon by the Government.

LONDON, November 28th. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* says: It is asserted in Pan-Slavist quarters that positive proofs have been obtained that King Milan has formally joined the triple alliance and that a secret treaty which he has signed will be published shortly. It is hoped that this will provoke a revolution in Servia.

NEW YORK, November 28th. Mrs. General William T. Sherman died at 10 o'clock this morning at her residence, 75-West Seventy-first street.

LONDON, November 30th. The Paris Rothschilds who recently visited Central Asia, have petitioned the Russian Government for a lease of 80,000 acres of territory in that region. Their idea is to grow cotton and erect factories to supply the markets of Central Asia with the fabric. The Moscow merchants and manufacturers are much enraged at the proposal of the scheme, which is likely to interfere with their Central Asian business. Their anger is particularly violent and deeprooted because there is a strong possibility that the concession asked by the Rothschilds will be granted them.

December 4th.

A whole family of Americans here, household servants and all, have fallen into the clutches of the English courts on a very singular charge of conspiracy. A few years ago John Edgar Sherman was United States Consul at Manchester. He is a Republican and very well known in Washington. After he was removed from the consulship Sherman came to London and went into business. He soon became a prominent figure in the American colony and was on the ground floor in a speculation of some magnitude, involving American interests. Last winter he lived at the First Avenue Hotel in this city, but in the summer rented a fine house called "The Cellars," at Sunbury in Middlesex, surrounded by twelve acres of beautiful grounds. One of his neighbours there was Walter Adam Byrne, a barrister of the Middle Temple, at present acting on the *Times* staff before the Parnell Commission.

Sherman has a son about 20 years old, called Harrow-T. Sherman. Byrne has a daughter, 17 years old, named Helena Florence Mary. She is very pretty, with a fresh English complexion, dark, wavy hair, black eyes and a graceful figure. Harrow Sherman met her, played tennis with her and fell violently in love with her. Mrs. Byrne tried to suppress him, because she thought both too young for such matters, and Florence herself appeared to receive the young man's attentions indifferently, but his persistency won, and finally Mrs. Byrne saw that the affair was getting beyond her control.

According to the affidavit on which a summons was granted, Mr. Sherman urged his son's suit and is alleged to have said he would move heaven and earth to get the girl for him. The curious feature of the case is that there appears to be no motive but the girl's beauty, for her parents are not rich, while the Shermans are prosperous. To get Florence out of the way of the youthful but ardent lover, Mrs. Byrne sent her to Bognor, a little Sussex watering place. This was last September. While she was there Mr. and Mrs. Byrne came to London and took apartments near the British Museum.

In the next act of this romantic drama Catherine Herbert comes on. She was housekeeper for the Byrnes at Sunbury, and was well known to the Shermans, by reason of visits exchanged between the two families. Mrs. Herbert went to Bognor in October, and is alleged to have stated that she was sent by Mrs. Byrne to take the girl to London for a day in order that she might visit a dentist. She has not returned. There was a row and a search. Finally it was discovered that the day following her arrival in London with Herbert the girl went to the St. Pancras Registrar's office near the Midland Railway station, and was married to young Sherman.

Mrs. Byrne says that a few days before the marriage she received a telegram from Manchester purporting to come from her sister, Annie Garside, asking her urgently to come to Manchester. Without delay she went, and on her arrival was met by Mr. Sherman Sr., who got her to stay, after exhausting all the persuasion he could bring to bear. The next day Sherman returned to London, leaving Mrs. Byrne at Manchester, and dropping her a message to say that important telegrams called him hastily home.

On the day of the wedding Sherman met Byrne and told him of it, expressing surprise, and saying that he met the bride and groom at Waterloo station. Byrne went to the Registrar's office and found that the witnesses of the wedding were Mrs. Herbert, Rebecca Hale, a servant of Sherman, and a man named Garrett, who rented the room where young Sherman took his girl wife the day before the ceremony. After the wedding they went to live at his father's house at Sunbury.

Two warrants have been issued against the husband. Mrs. Byrne made affidavit that she has been unable to see her daughter since the wedding, and can get no answer to letters written to her. She says she believes the girl is virtually a prisoner and prevented from seeing or writing to her parents. The prosecutors justify themselves in the proceeding by the judgment in the case of *Magna vs.*

Warburton

in delivering which Lord Chief Justice Cockburn said: "It is sufficient to constitute a conspiracy if two or more persons combine by fraud or false pretences to injure another. It is not necessary in order to constitute a conspiracy that the acts agreed to be done should be acts which if done would be criminal. It is enough if the acts agreed to be done, although not criminal, were wrongful, namely, amounting to a civil wrong."

Florence swore she had lived for the past four months at Sunbury, when she had been a guest, and falsely declared that there was no person whose consent to the marriage was legally required. Waiters were also served in young Sherman, father, mother and the two servants. Herbert and Hale, on the ground of complicity in conspiracy to injure Byrne. Hale admits attending the wedding. It is a strange drama and will make a sensation trial.

WASHINGTON, December 4th.

An inquest at the State Department it was stated that there was no record of any such man as J. E. Sherman having had a consular appointment for the past fifteen years at least, nor is his name known to any of the State Department officials. A. D. Shaw and E. J. Hale have filed the Manchester office for the past seventeen years.

BRUSSELS, December 5th.

The men on strike in Belgium exploded dynamite cartridges in the vicinity of houses of obnoxious employees last night. No one was injured. At several places in Belgium the strikers paraded the streets bearing Fr. flags, which they cheered heartily. It is expected that the German Government will complain to Belgium against such demonstrations.

PARIS, December 5th.

General Boulanger and his wife again appeared before the Tribunal to-day. It is rumored that Mme. Boulanger consents to live with her husband, but that their daughter insists upon becoming a nun.

VIENNA, December 5th.

The Cologne *Gazette* in an article on the argument of Russia says: Russia is not meditating an immediate breach of the peace. She is gradually mobilizing and making colossal preparations for a conflict, which is possible at any moment through developments in Bulgaria, and which she considers inevitable. It behoves Germany, therefore, the paper continues, to be wise in her generation, while trusting to the approved wisdom and resources of her Chancellor.

NEW YORK, December 7th.

The big steam ferry-boat *Maryland*, the second largest craft of her kind in America, which brings Ho ton trains from Mott Haven to Jersey City, was burned to the water's edge to-night, and with her two sleepers, a mail and a baggage car. There were twenty people asleep in the cars at the time the fire was discovered. When the alarm was given they had to flee as best they could. They all escaped with their lives, but lost everything they had with them. The *Maryland* was lying in her ship at Mott Haven, near the Hudson-river depot of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The fire was discovered about 11:30 o'clock. With almost incredible speed the flames spread until the vast steamer was a mass of fire. Some of the passengers had very narrow escapes from suffocation.

The flames cut off all approach to the land and spread with most amazing rapidity. Instantly almost the entire boat was filled with smoke, and the porters rushed through, shaking off the sleeping passengers and yelling, "Fire!"

There were about twenty people in their berths, including four ladies. Most of them had not time to put on clothes. The men rushed out in their night dresses, but three of the women had time to put on skirts. They were all in their stocking feet as they fled toward the end of the boat pointing out into the river and huddled there, while the flames crept closer, until a tug-boat backed up to the *Maryland* and took them all on board. Then they were transferred to the station of the railroad company, where they were made as comfortable as possible, while officials of the road made up a new train to forward them to their destination. By the time they were housed the big boat was a mass of flames.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1889.

Commercial.

TO-DAY.

The Share Market.

1 o'clock.

Banks have changed hands this forenoon at 64 and 65 for the end of the month, and from 69 to 70 for March.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—165 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$75 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 97 per share, buyers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$65 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$340 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 37 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$223 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—168 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$170 per share, nominal.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—10 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$60 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$196 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$102 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited, \$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$124 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$88 per share, buyers.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.

Panjung and Sungai Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$7 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—77 per cent. premium, buyers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—10 percent, premium, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—250 per cent. premium, nominal.

The East Horner Planting Co., Limited—\$60 per share, buyers.

The Songki Kuyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$39 per share, sellers.

Cruicksbank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—5 per cent. premium, hys.

The ... Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—4c per cent. dis., nominal.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$65 per share, sales and buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank T. T. \$1/2

Bank Bills, on demand \$1/2

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight \$1/2

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight \$1/2

Creditis at 4 months' sight \$1/2

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight \$1/2

ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. \$1/2

Bank Bills, on demand \$1/2

Credits, at 4 months' sight \$1/2

ON INDIA, T. T. \$1/2

On Demand \$1/2

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. \$1/2

Private, 30 days' sight \$1/2

OPPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul. \$680

(Allowance, Taels 4 to 32).

OLD MALWA, per picul. \$690

(Allowance, Taels 16 to 32).

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest. \$580

NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest. \$582

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest. \$593

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest. \$575

NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest. \$570

NEW PERSIAN, (best quality) per picul. \$550

OLD PERSIAN, (best quality) per picul. \$500

OLD PERSIAN, (second quality) per picul. \$475

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7th January, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION. Wind.

Wind. W.

Temp. Wind.

Humid. Wind.

Press. Wind.

Wet. Wind.

Rain. Wind.

Clouds. Wind.

Wind. <span style="float